FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1842. [NO. 1290.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO the numerous inquiries under the Bankrupt Law, which I am unable to answer individually, I beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons concerned, that by the 7th Section of the Act, all petitions and proceedings must be had in the District Court for the District in which the Bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business. Thus, if he reside in the District of Albemarle, his case will be tried at Edenton; and so of the Districts of Pamlico and Cape Fear,—unless a Special Court should be held elsewhere in the appropriate District.

I am now holding a Court in Bankruptcy in Fayetteville, where I receive petitions from any part of the State, and order publications for hearing in their respective Districts. This I do from necessity, and without which I should not be able to carry the law into effect. The Court is to be always open; and as I cannot be in every District at the same time, I think I am within the spirit of the Act in holding this Court.

To other inquiries I say, that a man owing a debt to the U. States may have the benefit of the Act: that the U. States, and those who may have paid a debt to the U. States, as sureties for the Bankrupt, have a preference, and must be paid out of the assets before the distribution pro rata takes place.

And to those who, instead of looking at the law, are misled by erroneous Almanacs, I say, the District Court at Edenton is held, not on the 2d, but on the [illegible] Monday in April and October, and the other Courts in weekly succession.

H. POTTER, *Dist. Judge N. C.*

Fayetteville, 12th Feb'y, 1842. 88tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned will practice in the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear at Wilmington, and before his Honor Judge Potter at Chambers, and will attend to filing Petitions in Bankruptcy, forwarded from any part of the State.

JOHN WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1841. 89 3w

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents.

Feb'y 16.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

February 15, 1842. 89tf

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,

3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 [illegible] superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS fresh SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

February 14, 1842. 89-6w

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
[illegible] Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do.
[illegible] Fancy Chairs,
10 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the Estate of the late Murdoch McInnis, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

DANIEL McLEOD,
DANIEL GRAHAM,
Agents for the Heirs.

[illegible] County, Feb'y 12, 1842. 89-3w

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person knowing a man by the name of WILLIAM R. BROWN, will confer a favor by writing the Postmaster at High Rock, Rockingham County, N. C. Said Brown is a man of good appearance, with light hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and a tolerable Carpenter by trade.

February 15, 1842. 89-4wpd

☞ Editors would confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis,
vs.
Ezekiel Davis. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

84 ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., C. S. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.

February 7, 1842. 88tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.

Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley,
Gen. James Owen, } Wilmington.
Gen. A. McRae,
A. Borden, Goldsborough.
James S. Battle,
Bennett Bunn, } Rocky Mount.
Weston & Harrison,
W. & A. Stith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville.

FEBRUARY 3, 1842.

ROBERT C. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, it is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Robert C. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville.

FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

LOUIS S. BELDEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Louis S. Belden be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, }
At Chambers in Fayetteville.

FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

NATHAN SIKES of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, That cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town on Monday the seventh day of March next, why the said Nathan Sikes be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
88] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

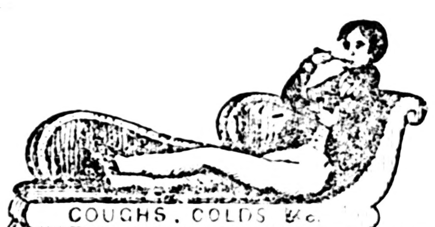
Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES, among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf


COUGHS, COLDS &c.

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

MR. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 88-3m

REFINED
LOAF SUGAR.

40 BBLS. and 5 boxes REFINED SUGAR, Loaf crushed and powdered, from the Boston Sugar Refinery, for sale on account of the Manufacturers, at very low prices, by

BROWN & DE ROSSET.

Wilmington, Feb'y 2, 1842. 88-eow5w

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FRUIT TREES,

Just received and now ready for delivery, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plumb, Nectarin, &c.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

February 3, 1842. 88-3w

LEFT the employment of the Subscriber, on the 21st inst. an indented Apprentice, (PHILIP H. ERAMBERT,) to the Tin and Coppersmith Business, aged about 19 years, 6 feet in height.—He wore away a suit of black broadcloth. This is to forbid all persons from harboring, employing, or trusting the said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against them. Any person returning him to me, or confining him in any Jail so as I get him, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1842. 88-3w

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment.

V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

February 1, 1842. 88-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good Land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 300 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.

Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C.
February 3, 1842. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson; Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rollo's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

100 Prizes of $1,000—amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, February 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, 84 of 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole	Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead ed in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13, 1841.

LAND SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third Cash; the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage:

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Crusoe's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Dick Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

January 21, 1842. 86ts

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FOUR SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1842. 32tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish Blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Painting, &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 11-tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

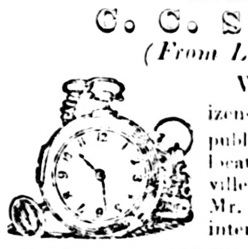
Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

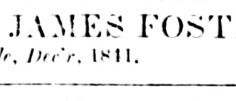
In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

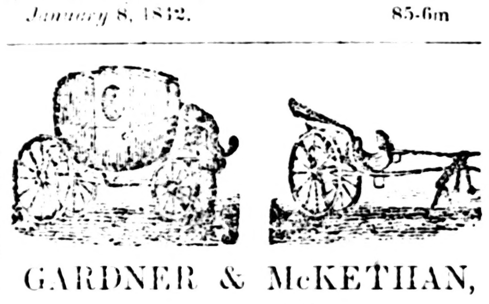
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. JEFFERSON, A TARIFF MAN!!!

Mr. Scott made the self-styled Democracy open their eyes, Friday, when he read extracts from Mr. Jefferson's Messages, to prove that the "Father of Democracy" was not only in favour of *Internal Improvements by the Federal Government*, but was a warm advocate of a Tariff. The proof was conclusive, and produced quite a sensation in the Hall.

As it is not generally known that Mr. Jefferson entertained these opinions, and in fact, directly opposite ones having been attributed to him, we annex the extracts. It will be seen, that he, in the spirit of an American, was not disposed to give Foreigners an advantage over our own People, and his Democracy did not shudder at the idea of taxing European luxuries for the support of Government and the encouragement of "Domestic Manufactures!" The duty, he says, falls upon the rich, and he puts it to their "*patriotism*" to say, if they would not prefer to pay this tax, and appropriate the proceeds to *Roads, Rivers, Canals, &c.* We think Mr. Jefferson was wrong in recommending Internal Improvements by the Federal Government—for we consider that system not only unconstitutional, but highly impolitic, and in its tendencies corrupting and consolidating. But as to the policy of taxing foreign luxuries for the maintenance of the National Independence, and for the advantage of our own citizens over foreigners—we entirely concur with him—as we do in most of his political views.

Here are the extracts—first from his Message in 1806, and again two years later, from his Message in 1808.

> "The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of War shall not call for them? *Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?* On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of articles on which impost is paid, *are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only, who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them.* Their *patriotism* would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of *public Education, Roads, Rivers, Canals,* and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the Constitutional enumeration of Federal powers. By these operations new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear; their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties."—*Jeff's. Message* 1806.

> "The probable accumulation of the surplusses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. *Shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements* of *Roads, Canals, Rivers, Education,* and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the power which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"—*Jeff's. Message* 1808.

The Race for the vacant Judgeship in this city, if the details were fully known, might afford instruction, if not merriment. Lawyers of high standing, Judges of inferior Courts, small barristers and men of every sized intellectual calibre started on the track. Many of them reached the "white house," while others flagged in the race and were distanced greatly. But at the close of the contest, when the goal was nearly won, it narrowed down to two competitors. One of them presided at the meeting of the friends of President Tyler and the other offered the laudatory resolutions, as well as advocated their adoption. The contest between them was close, but the former had "most bottom" and at the winning post he came in just ahead of his competitor.—*Phil. Gaz.*

We rarely publish the "Fashions for the Month," but the following, from "Punch in London," is too good to be lost:

> "Coats are very much worn, particularly at the elbows, and are trimmed with a shining substance, which gives them a very glossy appearance. A rim of white runs down the seams, and the covering of the buttons is slightly opened so as to show the wooden material under it. Hats are slightly indented at the top, and we have several in which part of the brim is slepen off without any particular regard to the quantity abstracted. Walking dresses are very much dotted just now with brown spots of a mud color, thrown on quite irregularly, and the heels of the stockings may sometimes be seen trimmed with the same material."

A Highway Robber Shot.—The Sunbury American says: A gentleman, direct from Tioga county, informs us that a traveller, who had a considerable sum of money with him, left Wellsborough on horseback, about ten days since, on his road west. About 12 miles west of Smithport he stopped at a house kept by a man named Brush, of suspicious character, but the only house on the road, and but a few miles before he entered the wilderness. There was nothing that occurred in the house that excited his suspicion, but he had scarcely entered into the woods when a rabbit came running into the road. He drew his pistol to shoot it, but it missed fire. He then tried another with the same effect. This excited in his mind some suspicion, and on examining his pistols found that the charges had been drawn from both and filled with bran. He immediately reloaded both pistols, and before he had proceeded a mile on his road, a man, with his face painted black, rushed out from the woods and seized the bridle of his horse. The traveller drew a pistol and told him he would shoot him if he did not let go. The robber replied that he was not afraid of his pistol. The traveller then fired upon him and shot him through the heart. He immediately rode back to the house for assistance, to which the robber was removed, and on washing his face discovered to be the landlord.—*American Sentinel.*

An art is a collection of rules and precepts, for doing a thing with certainty, ease, and accuracy.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TRUE PROPHECY.

Having met, in the Cincinnati Gazette received yesterday, with an article originally published in this paper a year or two ago, entitled

"*The Predictions by wise Statesmen of the consequences of the Experiment;*"

and having the curiosity to re-peruse that article, we were absolutely startled at the life-like delineation which it shows to have been made, ten years ago, of the consequences that might be expected to result from a perseverence in the wanton and foolish experiment upon the national prosperity which has brought the country to the condition it is now in. Every day, for four or five years past, we have realized more and more forcibly the truth of these predictions, and now more forcibly than ever.

Our readers will bear with us whilst we quote, as follows, one or two passages, full of instruction and illustration, from the article to which we refer.

When in July, 1832, a bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, having passed both Houses of Congress and been sent to the President for his signature, was returned by him to the Senate with his objections, a solemn debate took place upon the question, arising under the Constitution, whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the President's objections; in the course of which debate, as recorded in the Register of Debates, the following remarkable passages occur:

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said: "If this institution is really to be prostrated—if it have now received its death-blow, and is but to await and prepare for its final fall—the distress and ruin which it will occasion rests not with the wealthy money-holder, whose funds have found an investment in its stock; but it must come with fatal and unbroken force upon the industry, the enterprise, the public prosperity, and private comforts of the whole extended West. The Bank of the United States must withdraw its issues," &c. And then Mr. E. continued as follows: "But this is not all. *You sap the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of a people.* Their first resort will be to legislative aid, and relief laws follow, or, in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeals of a whole people suffering under a general visitation?) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to suspend the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, *instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the People, and there sink into nothing, leaving them to bear the loss.*"

Mr. Clayton spoke in the same spirit: "The prediction of Mr. Lowndes in 1819 must be fulfilled: 'that the destruction of the United States Bank would be followed by the establishment of paper money he firmly believed; he might also say he knew. It was an extremity, he said, from which the House would recoil.' The farmer must again sell his grain to the country merchant *for State bank paper at a discount of from ten to twenty, or even thirty per cent.* in the nearest commercial city," &c. "The loss of confidence among men, *the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges* which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part of the country, *that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction;* bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us."

FROM THE INDEPENDENT.

Having very strong reason to regard the facts in the following statement as entirely authentic, we cite them. We have been in possession of them for some time. They are grave enough to require a contradiction. If one can be made, we should like to see it; not away off yonder, in New York, or Boston, or Columbus, Ohio; but here on the spot, where the truth is known, and can be made to appear, if this information is false:

Correspondence of the New York American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1842.

A NEW DISCLOSURE.

I give it on the authority of an *on dit*, but one that has much credit here, viz: That between the first and second Vetoes, Mr. Tyler wrote or sent for Mr. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, offered him the State Department, with a *carte blanche* to make out a Cabinet, and the new Ministers to have the origination of measures except a Bank.

That the night on which Mr. McLane arrived here, Mr. Tyler was at a party of Mr. Crittenden's, receiving the hospitality of a doomed member of the Harrison Cabinet.

That he was sent for, and returned to the White House to meet Mr. McLane.

That Mr. McLane made a condition, that Mr. Tyler should stand to his public pledges for one term.

And that on this point they broke, and Mr. McLane went home.

This story is passing the rounds here as being sustained by good evidence, and is *believed*.

There are two points especially noticeable in this tender: First, its regal character: and next, the exception of a *bank*. It is a true royal order, for a premiership, with powers to form a ministry. But the Bank part is most extraordinary; as, admitting its truth, it developes that utter insincerity and hollowness of the man who was ostensibly assenting to the Fiscal Corporation bill, at the same time that he had no design of giving it his sanction, playing false to all.

If it were possible to make the President more notorious for things of this kind, or to add to the awkwardness of the position of the Secretary of State, one would think that this disclosure, if it should prove true, would have that effect.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

A little incident occurred while a debate was pending, which is not likely to be very interesting, except that the impudence and ill breeding which it discloses ought to be published in every paper in the land to provoke the hissing scorn of all who detest impertinence.

Mr. Clay remarked, in the course of his speech, that Congress had manifested all possible disposition to harmonize with the Executive, and that the second fiscal bill of the Extra Session, was framed with reference to the views of Mr. Tyler. At this point, Mr. Berrien, (whose seat is near Mr. Clay's) remarked, in an under tone, but audible to those around him—"That is the fact, we have high evidence of that"—or words to this effect. To which Mr. Robert Tyler, who was standing near, replied, in a distinct tone, (addressing himself to a gentleman near,) "that is a d—d lie." I do not give you this as a rumour—it is a fact for which I am responsible. The remark was made in the hearing of several members of Congress, is now the subject of common talk in the city, and the making of it was duly communicated to the President of the Senate, for such action as the case might be deemed to require. I suppose, that as the Father ventured to give the lie to the three Secretaries, the son might take the small liberty of giving the "d—d lie" to one Senator. "Pa's" poetic son had better take care lest he lost his privilege of the Senate floor; and if I am not misinformed, we shall all soon see, whether "that is a d—d lie" or not; for I venture to guess that ere many days elapse, somebody, pretty high in place, if not in the popular respect, will be roasting on a gridiron, which will throw him into awful contortions, unless a paralysis of all feeling has taken place.—*Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig.*

Whig Retrenchment.—It appears from the official minutes of the Custom House in Boston, that during the period of three quarters of a year since the appointment of *Levi Lincoln*, as Collector at that Port, a clear saving has been effected in the expenses of the Office, amounting to more than *fifteen thousand dollars*; notwithstanding the business of the Office has greatly increased, both in the number of arrivals and the value of importations.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel J. Douglass, to be Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida in the place of William H. Brockenbrough, declined, who was appointed in the place of Alfred Balch, resigned.

Robert C. Nicholas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. Re-appointed.

Marcus C. Ryan, reappointed Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Windsor, North Carolina.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Judges, since our last Report, in the following Cases:

Per RUFFIN, C. J., in Spencer *v.* Spencer, from Hyde; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State to use of Buchanan *v.* McIntosh, from Chatham; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Fortescue *v.* Spencer, from Hyde, (two cases;) affirming the judgment below. Also, in McReynolds *v.* Hinshaw and others, in Equity from Cherokee; affirming the decree appealed from.

Per DANIEL, J., in Duval *v.* David, in Equity, from Surry; affirming the decree below. Also, in Simmons *v.* Sikes, from Tyrrell; affirming the judgment below.

Per GASTON, J., in Deaver *v.* Parker, in Equity, from Haywood, dismissing the bill. Also, in Jacocks *v.* Mullen, from Perquimons; affirming the decree. Also, in State *ex rel.* Stanly *v.* McGowen, from Duplin; directing the Court below to proceed with the cause. Also, in Tyson *v.* Tyson, from Moore; directing an inquiry.

In Reed *v.* Barnhart, in Equity, from Cabarrus, the Court directs certain issues to be tried in the Superior Court of Cabarrus county.

Raleigh Register.

Abby Folsom and the Right of Petition.—Another champion in defence of this right has appeared, as will be seen by the following petition, which was presented by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mass. on Saturday, with a request from the petitioner that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Mass:

Whereas, That law which requires obedience on the part of the wife, in the marriage covenant, if indeed there ever was such an enactment in any part of the world, is a violation of the natural and inalienable right of every human being: Therefore, if there is such a statute of this Commonwealth, I pray your bodies to repeal it as being contrary to the principles of Christianity and republicanism.

ABIGAIL H. FOLSOM.

It was received with a shout of laughter, which absolutely shook the House, and caused the piscatory emblem of the State to flounder in his blue alcove.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia.—There has been great inquiry in the Georgia papers as to his *whereabout*. It is said he lives off the road, does not send to the Post Office but once in three months, and has not yet heard that Congress is in session. It will be no great loss, if he does not go to the Post Office till next July.

It is rumored, that Mr. Webster is about to leave the Cabinet: Some say he is going to France; others that Mr. Choate is about to accept a judgeship in Mass.—and Mr. Webster will succeed him in the Senate. We shall see.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, remarks: "We learn that large orders have been sent from Salem and Boston to the East Indies for Cotton, during the last month. The increasing product of Cotton in the British East Indies, will soon attract the attention of our Southern producers, and a tariff of protection must be resorted to by them."

Would it not be a strange mutation of affairs to see South Carolina about the year eighteen hundred and forty seven clamorous for a Protective Tariff? And yet stranger things than that *have* happened.

Wilmington Chronicle.

We have hitherto neglected to inform our readers of the election of Mr. James C. Dockery to the professorship of Modern Languages in the University of the State.

Mr. Dockery is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of the University of Paris. His qualifications for the station which he fills, are of a high character; and we understand that he discharges his duties in a very able manner.—*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Flag.*

No go.—During the present week, there were offered for sale by some pedlars, the portrait of John Tyler; but notwithstanding the low price at which it was offered, they have not as far as we have heard, been able to dispose of one. But the portraits of the Patriot *Harrison* and *Patrick Henry*, were readily sold. If we judge from signs, John Tyler's popularity is at a very low ebb in this section of the *Old North State.*

Carolina Watchman.

Havana.—There has been two important arrivals, which caused no little sensation in the emporium of Cuba, viz: President Bustamente, in his second exile from Mexico; and Mad'lle. Fanny Elssler, the fascinating danseuse, from Philadelphia. One of the officers of the *Alabama*, arrived at New Orleans, informs that six of the British Mail steamers were in port when the A. left.

What Next?—A Correspondent of the "National Intelligencer," who signs himself "A Member of the South Carolina Legislature," denies that the Nullifiers ever contemplated a dissolution of the Union! We shall expect to see it asserted next, that the sole object of the Nullification party was to "preserve the Union."—*Register.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.

Florida Indians.—The ship Rosalind, Capt. Alexander, arrived at the U. S. Barracks yesterday morning from Tampa Bay, with 319 emigrating Indians. We understand they will be immediately despatched for Arkansas. These are the Indians who were known to have been at Tampa Bay, and among whom was Tigertail, until he escaped. We are informed that Tigertail was wounded in his flight by a friendly Indian attached to one of the parties in pursuit of him—that he was traced by the blood, and signs were discovered of his having dressed his wounds on all fours. His wife and family are among the emigrants arrived here.

Besides the friendly Indians remaining with Col. Worth, it is estimated there are less than 200 Indians now in Florida. They being, however, the most desperate and reckless of their abandoned and desperate race, their capture or extermination it is feared will be attended with much trouble.

Mutiny and Murder.—Last evening the crew of the Texan schr. of war San Antonio, now in this port, rose upon their officers, and, after a desperate conflict, killed Lieut. C. F. Fuller, and severely wounded Midshipmen Allen and Odell. The mutineers then robbed the vessel of arms, &c. and made their escape to the city.

N. O. Picayune, 12th inst.

BONAPARTE'S GENERALS AT THE SOUTH.

A. B. Meek, Esq. in an address before the University of Alabama, mentions the interesting fact, that after the battle of Waterloo, and the fall of Napoleon, several of his distinguished Generals and companions came to America and received from Congress, on the 3d March, 1817, a grant of lands in Alabama, the conditions of the grant being, that the emigrants should cultivate the vine upon one acre in each quarter section, and the olive upon another; and at the end of fourteen years should pay the General Government two dollars an acre for a fee simple title to the land. Among the Grantees was Marshal Grouchy, the hero of Linden, and the present Minister of War for France; General Lefebvre Desnouettes, Duke of Dantzic and a Marshal and Peer of France, who had distinguished himself in all the great battles of Napoleon; Gen. Count Clausel, Gen. Count Real, and two generals Sallemand, and Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Penniers, and Garnier de Saintes; with a number of subordinate officers.

They settled upon the Tombeckbee river, in what is now *Marengo* county, the name which they gave to their colony, in honor of the celebrated battle of Marengo.

"Do you know, sir," said a citizen to a gentleman travelling through that section, in 1819, which is between Arcola (another celebrated battle name) and Eaglesville, "do you know, sir, who is that fine looking man who just ferried you across the creek?" "No!—who is he?" was the reply. "That, sir," said the citizen, "is the officer who commanded Napoleon's advance guard when he returned from Elba."

"Great as is this contrast," says Mr. Meek, "it was greater with the female part of the colonists. Here, dwelling in cabins, and engaged in humble attention to the spinning wheel and the loom, or handling the weeding hoe and the rake, in the little gardens, were matrons and maidens, who had been born to proud titles and high estates, and who had moved as stars of particular admiration, and the fashion and refinement and imperial display of the Court of Versailles. And yet—to their honor be it stated—notwithstanding the rustic and ill-proportioned circumstances around them, they did not appear dispirited or miserable. Nothing of "angels ruined" was visible in their condition. They were contented—smiling—happy." Truly it must have been amusing, as the writer remarks, to have seen these celebrated soldiers, drilled and mustered by a militia company officer, as they were at times required to be by the laws under which they lived.

But their unquiet spirits, nursed in the storms of battle, and the convulsions of state, could not brook the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; and one by one, they left, some for the armies of the South American Republics, some for their native country, until, in 1833, hardly a vestige of the colony remained, and, as Mr. Meek says, "A stranger would now in vain look amongst the black lands and the broad cotton fields of Marengo for the simple patches upon which the Duke of Dantzic, or Count Clausel attempted to cultivate the olive and the vine."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

My Rules in bankruptcy are for sale by the Editor of this paper, as announced to-day. They were published by him on his account, and therefore the work belongs to him. It would be well for every person who feels an interest in this subject to purchase a copy. A general distribution would accommodate an anxiously inquiring class of the community—would facilitate the execution of a humane law—and would in a good degree relieve me from a task, (no small one) of answering the numerous letters of inquiry on this subject. In future, the Fayetteville Observer will be my vehicle of general communication to the public on bankruptcy.

H. POTTER, *Dist. Judge.*

Fayetteville, February 23, 1842.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow a Democrat, who already knows his letters, to assist your correspondents in teaching his brother Demos their A B C's?

You must know, that I am very uneasy about who is to "pay the scot" for all the expense and labor our candidate Mr. Henry will be at between this and Election day. If he could be elected I shouldn't have much to fear. He would be so pleased that it would fall light on us clients, committee men, &c. But as there is no hope for that, I tell you we've got to look out for squalls about September and November Courts. I've fell on a plan that I'll tell you of.

I am a constant reader of the Globe, and I am sorry to say that its character is gone. [Did you ever hear of the fellow who said somebody had robbed him of his character? Well you know what his friend said: You ought to be precious glad it's gone, for it was an awful bad character. So the character of the Globe is gone.] Blair has got rich and fat, and hasn't such *inventive* powers as he used to have. Would you believe it, he has never figured the Whig debt "actual and proposed," higher up than 17 millions of dollars. Fact. Well, my idea is, that as the Globe is a money making concern, especially now that Tyler has come over to our side, and as Mr. Henry can already beat Blair all hollow at l—g, (figuring I meant to say,) and as he is, moreover, likely to graduate as "Master of Editorials" in the North Carolinian, he'll be the very man to take Blair's place! If he can't get the Chair Gubernatorial, he can have the Chair Editorial. This from your Democratic neighbor, E.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

On Tuesday of Court, the 8th of February, pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Randolph assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 4th of April next.

On motion of J. M. Leach, John B. Troy, Esq. was called to the Chair, and on motion of Jonathan Worth, J. M. Leach was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Long, Esq., a committee of three were appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting,—consisting of Messrs. Jonathan Worth, Alfred Brower, and Jesse Walker, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported, through Mr. Worth, the following resolutions, which were offered to the consideration of the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of holding a Whig Convention at Raleigh on the 4th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of this State, and for the further purpose of deliberating upon the means of combining the efforts of the Whigs of this State, to vest the powers of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will exercise them with an enlightened regard to the public good only.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the circumstances attending the dissolution of the Harrison Cabinet, and the conduct of the President in relation to the chartering a U. S. Bank, prove that John Tyler no longer deserves the confidence of the Whig party, by whom he was elevated to the Presidency.

Resolved, That the wisdom and virtue of Henry Clay, and the great and salutary influence over the minds of the people and in the councils of the nation, which he has acquired by the long continued exercise of those sterling qualities, render him the most eligible individual for carrying into effect the great principles of the Whig party; and, we, therefore, recommend him to the people of the United States for election as next President.

Resolved, That the high trust reposed in John M. Morehead by the Whigs of North Carolina, has not been misplaced, and that our confidence in his integrity and talents is not diminished in any, the slightest degree.

On the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Winston of Wadesborough was called upon for a Speech; whereupon, he rose and addressed the meeting, at some length, in a very pointed, interesting, and forcible manner.

The Delegates appointed in pursuance of the second resolution, were the following gentlemen, to-wit: Col. James C. Wren, Dr. Daniel Brower, John Long, Esq., Jesse Harper, Jonathan Worth, Alfred Brower, John Pope, Samuel Hill, Robert Walker, Wm. J. Long, Jesse Walker, Isaac Kearns, Elisha Coffin, Henry B. Elliott, and J. M. Leach.

On motion of Julian E. Leach, the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

On motion of B. Swaim,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, requesting their publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN B. TROY, *Chairman.*

J. M. LEACH, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 12, 1842.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Temperance cause is going ahead with irresistible force. Daily accounts are received from places all over the State confirming the fact. Even *here*, the place represented as the most immoral in the whole State, the destructive monster, intemperance, has begun to hide his head. It really seems that the Students intend, that that reproach, with which Chapel Hill has so long been stigmatized, shall be wiped out; they have determined that no one shall hereafter say, that the Students of the University of North Carolina are, *collectively*, the most immoral set of young men within her borders. Impressed with the great benefits that must necessarily accrue from an Association for the purpose of checking the progress of the vice, a number of the Students met to-day for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society. They proposed a Constitution, through a Committee, who laid it before the meeting for adoption, which was done. They then elected officers of the Society. James A. Caldwell, of Burke, was chosen President; John B. Smith, of Granville, Vice President; Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, Secretary; and Ruffin W. Tomlinson, of Johnston, James W. Campbell, of Ala., John B. Smith, of Granville, C. P. P. Barbee, of Tenn., and John Ballenfant, of Tenn., an Executive Committee. C. P. Barbee was chosen to deliver a Temperance Address in the College Chapel, on the second Thursday in April. The list was carried round for signers, and about twenty-five or thirty signed the pledge; others no doubt will sign it in a few days. It affords me great pleasure to make the above statement; and I know that there is no one in North Carolina who does not feel proud to see such a great work as it is going on. We may well say with Burns, "From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs; that makes her loved at home, revered abroad." Your ob't serv't

REFORM.

Highly Important to the Speculating Community.

WE insert in another column the programme of a Lottery authorized by Congress to raise funds for Internal Improvements, the erection of Public Edifices, Monuments, and for the maintenance of Colleges and Common Schools. Setting aside the unusually fair prospect of gaining a large fortune by a comparatively small investment, we would refer to the *purpose* for which its proceeds are intended. They are of a nature which every well-wisher of his native land cannot fail to appreciate, and we feel confident that all who can contribute even a mite will not be backward in so doing. The Lottery is to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 19th of March, by commissioners appointed for the purpose. The capitals consist of $60,000! $25,000! $15,000! $12 000! $10,000! and an innumerable quantity of smaller amounts; but for a more full account we would refer our readers to the next page. Individuals or Clubs wishing to invest, must address their orders to

CHARLES McINTYRE & Co.,
208 Broadway N. Y.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1842.

☞ The Editor of the Observer intends, if he can make it convenient, to attend the approaching Superior Courts of Anson and Richmond, for the purpose of collecting. He hopes that his friends will meet him.

MR. HENRY'S LETTER.—We resume our consideration of this document by making from it the following extract:—

United States Bank.—The great and good men who framed the Federal Constitution, had been taught by sad experience, the evils of a paper currency. Its course for nearly a century before, both in Europe and America, had been attended with the same disasters to trade and industry.

Instructed by the will of a people whose wisdom and virtue had been purified by the fires of the Revolution, they ordained in the Federal Constitution that *coin, hard money*, should be the federal currency, and *only standard of value*. The experience of all men, in all ages, and the regulations of Providence in the affairs of men, have given us no other *stable* measure of value, by which balances can be settled between nations, States and communities, and confidence given to trade, without which, it will languish, or periodically break forth into ruinous expansions and contractions. That execrable paper-making machine, the United States Bank, was the primal sin against the Constitution, and like the sin of Cain, the Bank, has sunk under the *doom* of perpetual infamy, as the scourge and perplexity of nations.

The history of this Institution will be useful at this time, as shewing that such an institution, or any like Government Bank, can never furnish a uniform currency of permanent value, nor regulate the exchanges; and that can always wield a power dangerous to the freedom, and to the morals of the country, and that the Government can be administered without it.

The late Bank of the United States went into operation in the year 1817, and in 18 months afterwards, July 1818, it was on the eve of bankruptcy, with but a few thousand dollars on hand, and many millions of notes in circulation. So disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous, had been its management, within that short period, that a resolution was introduced into Congress to repeal the charter, in 1819, which was supported by Gen. Harrison. These facts may be seen at length in the proceedings of Congress, in 1819 and 1820, and in the report of its President, Mr. Cheves, in 1822-'23. During that 18 months it had made large loans in Europe, which ultimately raised the price of exchange against this country. Instead of checking gradually, by a prudent course of discounts, the tendency of the local Banks to excessive issues, of paper money, like a *bold leader*, it headed the phalanx of State Banks, and plunged the country into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance and luxury. The natural consequence followed, and in the spring of 1819, the bubble burst in the South; all the Banks suspended payment, and the people woke up as from a dream, and beheld all around them distress and ruin. Property sunk 50 per cent. or more, in value, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was estimated that 50 thousand laboring men and women were wandering about the streets in search of food and work. The notes of our North Carolina Banks were quoted in Baltimore at a discount of 25 per cent., and the exchanges between the United States and Europe were ruinously high.

A Change of policy takes place in the management of the Bank, from this time, to the time General Jackson is about to be made our President. *Mark it well as you go along!* Orders issued from Philadelphia to all the southern Branches, not to issue their notes when exchange was against them, and to replenish their vaults by draughts of specie from the State Banks, which was shipped to the North; thus depriving the South of its own notes, which had been promised as a currency, crippling our own Banks, and raising the exchange against the citizens of the State, when they could least bear it. This pressure of the United States Bank upon our local Banks, continued for nearly 10 years, until, finally, in the years 1827-28 and '29, every Bank in the State was broken down. Had the U. S. Bank furnished the currency and exchange it promised when chartered, our sufferings would have been greatly alleviated; on the contrary, however, it deprived us of the best we had, and refused to furnish a substitute. Twelve years of its charter had now rolled out, and the paper exchanges during all that time, between North Carolina and the North, averaged 5 a 6 per cent; this as a tax upon the consumer, amounted in that period to many millions. The years 1827-28 and '29, spread a deep gloom over the State. The Banks ruined—their notes discredited out of the State—exchanges, scarcely to be had, and when so, very high—prices of produce and labor thrust down—property could only be sold at the greatest sacrifice, and instances were known, of cotton being purchased in Fayetteville, at 6 cents a pound, shipped to Europe for a market, and there sold at a loss to the owner.

Another Change takes place.—General Jackson was made President in 1829; the charter of the Bank was to expire in a few years, unless Congress should renew it. The President felt it to be his solemn duty, in his first Message, to call the attention of Congress to the past course of this Bank, preparatory to its application for a renewal of its charter. This, Nicholas Biddle viewed as great presumption, that a republican President should dare to question, *in the course of his sworn duty*, the immaculate purity and wisdom of the Bank. The Bank, had now become rich with the specie spoils derived from the State Banks; it had grown strong by a long course of severe contraction, and resolved, in the insolence of its power, *to crush the President*. Its policy was to make favor with the people; accordingly it commenced a course of rapid expansion of its notes and discounts—made loans to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 in a short period, to members of Congress—bought up Editors and Presses, to advocate its re-charter—got the people every where in debt to it, and by issuing largely its branch checks at the South, reduced the price of exchange. Thus, as if by magic, sprung up suddenly, a state of brilliant prosperity! But all was false and hollow! The people were steeped in debt to the Bank, and the country in debt to Europe, as will appear by the great excess of imports over exports, in the years 1831 and '32. It was during this state of deceitful prosperity, whilst all appeared favorable, that the Bank pressed upon Congress its suit for a recharter. Congress granted it; for too many of its members were accommodated by the Bank with immense loans; but General Jackson was the man of the people—he was true to their interest—he vetoed the bill, and in the fall of that year was triumphantly re-elected by the People.

It will be seen that in this long history, Mr. Henry contends,—That a paper currency is an evil: That the late U. S. Bank was unconstitutional: That such an institution can never furnish a uniform currency of permanent value, nor regulate the exchanges: That its management, in 1817-18, was disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous: That it plunged the country into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance, and luxury: That it broke down every Bank in our State: That it bribed members of Congress, and bought up Editors and Presses: In short, from the period of its establishment, in 1817, down to the year 1832, he has made a catalogue of crimes sufficient, *if true*, to condemn the Bank to everlasting infamy; and he has not found, in the whole course of those fifteen years, one solitary act worthy of his praise, not one trifling advantage to the country or to the people. If he had found any thing to praise, he would of course have stated it; for, says he, "My position dictates it—the cause of truth and fair dealing demand, that *no concealment should be practised upon the people.*"

Well, let us see how far this conscientious gentleman is committed to the falsehood of his own *now* trumped-up sins of the Bank.

But first let us state, that if "a paper currency is an evil," (which we deny,) Mr. Henry himself is not blameless. In 1831, he, a member of the Legislature of this State, did what he could to fasten such a currency upon us, by voting against the indefinite postponement of a bill to create two new Banks.

To return to the Bank of the United States.

Almost every charge that he has made against the Bank, was as susceptible of proof at the time of its occurrence as now. For instance, all the particulars of its mismanagement in 1817-18, which he pronounces "disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous," were as well known then as now, indeed much better known; and so of his other charges. Every well informed man read in the public documents and newspapers of the day, the contemporaneous history of the Bank. DID MR. HENRY THEN DENOUNCE IT AS HE NOW DENOUNCES IT? We unhesitatingly say that HE DID NOT! And we refer to every member of this community to establish the truth of our declaration. Where, from 1817 to 1832, slumbered his virtuous indignation against an institution which, if he is now to be believed, was unconstitutional, corrupting, insolvent, ruinous to the local Banks, (in which he himself had a large stake,) ruinous to the people, full of every evil, and without one solitary redeeming quality? Why, at some period during his repeated services in the Legislature, did he not call down the fury of Legislative vengeance against the Monster, the author of the horrible scenes of ruin and corruption which his *imagination* has now conjured up? Did we ever hear his voice raised against it then? Never a breath. Why? Because the greater portion of the evils which he has depicted never had existence but in the brain of the demagogue. And because the advantages which the institution conferred upon the country far outweighed the evils which no man ever denied to flow from it as evils will flow from all human institutions.

But it is not negative testimony alone that we rely upon to prove, that with all these crying sins as well known to him then as now, (or rather as *unknown* to him then as now,) he failed to call down public indignation against the Bank.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Henry was the author of the Circular signed and issued by the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, when a candidate for Congress in 1831. Is there any denunciation of the Bank in that document? We believe not. We have no copy of it, but we confidently believe that Mr. Henry, with a full knowledge of the course of the Bank, and after Gen. Jackson, in his two first Annual Messages, had called the attention of the people to the subject of its recharter, failed to warn the people of its unconstitutional, corrupting, ruinous and dangerous character. Is it credible, if he really believed the Bank to be what he now says he knows it to be, that he would have omitted such an opportunity of rousing public indignation against it?

But further. Mr. Bethune was elected. He took his seat in Dec. 1831. During that session, the Bank applied for a re-charter. It was whispered to the surprize of every one, that it was probable that Mr. Bethune would vote against the recharter. Such an intimation produced considerable excitement. The Bank was popular here with men of all parties and all classes. A meeting was called; many citizens of the town and county attended; a large number of them were Jackson men, for at that time truth, and self-interest, and the country's interest, were not made to bend to party dictates. The Bank was popular with *all* parties; *all* parties regarded it as a public blessing; and *all* parties united in an effort to sustain it. That meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the undersigned citizens of Cumberland County, North Carolina, the continuance of the present Bank of the U. States is demanded by the best interests of the country, which we believe would suffer incalculable injury by the refusal of the present Congress to recharter that institution.

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion, a large majority of the citizens of this Congressional District are in favor of a renewal of the Charter, and that we in our own and their behalf, respectfully request our Representative, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, to vote for the renewal of the Charter, with such modifications as may be agreed on."

We find these resolutions and these facts stated in the Observer of June 12, 1832, where it is stated also, that they were signed by 2 or 300 persons, embracing almost every person in town or county who had an opportunity of signing.

Now we believe, that the name of *Louis D. Henry* was signed to these resolutions. They were transmitted to Mr. Bethune, with the signatures, and we suppose are now in his possession, and if our supposition is incorrect as to Mr. Henry's signature, we will promptly make the correction on learning the fact. We have written to Washington, and find that there is no record on the Journal of the presentation of such a paper to the House; and no such paper on its files. We are therefore obliged to depend on recollection, and the known absence of hostility on the part of Mr. Henry at that time, for this statement.

Moreover, in Mr. Bethune's letter, in answer to the one enclosing the resolutions, (published in the Observer of June 26, 1832,) we find the following, which shows that Mr. Bethune and his party were then friendly to the Bank, and had no constitutional objections:—

"I am not ignorant of the importance of that Institution, not only to the commerce of Fayetteville, but to the whole State, now that the local Banks are about winding up; and when I left Carolina for this place, I had no other thought, should that question be agitated, than to vote either for the renewal of the present charter, or for a scheme which would go to create two or three Banks, each separate from, and independent of the other—A plan, I am free to confess, which has my decided preference,—to go into operation at, or shortly before the expiration of the present charter."

Whether he signed the resolutions or not, however, we think we have arrayed a sufficient amount of testimony to show, that all Mr. Henry's denunciations of the Bank and its management, up to 1832, is an afterthought. That with all the testimony then before him, he was friendly to the Bank. And that his hostility now is the result, not of his own honest, unbiased judgment and convictions, but of Gen. Jackson's hostility, and of his anxiety to be upon the strong side, "that thrift might follow."

If Mr. Henry were examining a witness, who was sworn to "*practice no concealment*," and we were first to swear that the prisoner's conduct was perfectly correct, and should afterwards say that the prisoner had been guilty of murder, robbery or arson, Mr. Henry knows that his testimony would be discredited *in toto*. So we think that we have discredited Mr. Henry's testimony, in regard to the constitutionality of the Bank, and its alleged mismanagement.

Is such a man worthy of the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina? Never! never!

The document is fruitful of subjects for comment, and we propose to notice some others hereafter.

THE ORATION.—Mr. Henry having permitted, or caused, *garbled* extracts from his 4th of July Oration to be published, to show his patriotic support of the war of 1812, we are enabled, by the kindness of a friend, to supply the parts suppressed. His first extract *commenced in the middle of a paragraph*, and the portion suppressed, being the first part of the paragraph, is as follows:—

"Once more, my dear friends, we are called on to avenge (as it is alleged) the injuries of our country. Once more we are summoned to the sanguinary altar of ruthless war! Whether that summons be just or unjust, I forbear to say. The time to recal it now is past. That the voice of a great people is against it *is most true*. True! they *denounce it*. This, at least, proves its inexpediency."

The Oration was delivered in 1814, in the midst of the war; and what does Mr. Henry say of that war? Why, he first insinuates that it was not waged to avenge the injuries of our country, and then boldly declares that the voice of the people is *against it*; that they *denounce it*; that it was INEXPEDIENT! Is this supporting the war? or is it not such conduct as his brother Federalists of the Hartford Convention were guilty of, about the same time? The American flag had been subjected to numerous insults on the ocean. The British dared not only to search our vessels, but to take from them such seamen as they might want, until they had actually impressed in this way THOUSANDS of our citizens, compelling them to serve as sailors on their ships, and many of them were thus compelled to fight against their own country. And a war to put a stop to such outrages, to assert our rights and sustain our national character, was only "*alleged*" to be to avenge the injuries of our country! The voice of the people was against it! It was INEXPEDIENT! And this evidence of his Federalism, of his hostility to the war, and of his willingness that his country should tamely submit to a course of insult which had been continued for years, Mr. Henry carefully suppresses, supposing, doubtless, that his own copy of the Oration was the only one extant!

But after giving the tail of that paragraph, Mr. Henry came to the following, which also he thought it prudent to suppress:—

"Should knaves and parasites sicken us with calamities, prudence (in a republic demands a politic obedience, though a constitutional opposition *where* the first ought to end, when the last has proved ineffectual—may heaven, my dear friends, never make it our lot to ascertain."

This paragraph, as printed in the Oration, and literally copied above, is nonsense. Let us try to make sense of it by a proper punctuation, interposing here and there a word of explanation, thus:—

"Should knaves and parasites [that virtuous Republican, *Madison*, and his Administration] sicken us with calamities, prudence (in a republic) demands a politic obedience, though a constitutional opposition. [That is, it would not be *prudent* nor politic to levy war against our own government, though we should oppose it as far as we can constitutionally: such opposition is *demanded* by prudence.] Where the first ought to end, when the last has proved ineffectual—may heaven, my dear friends, never make it our lot to ascertain." [So it seems that Mr. Henry was looking forward to a time when, having exhausted constitutional opposition to the war, it would be his duty and that of his hearers, to refuse any further *obedience* to the government. At the time the Oration was delivered, the British were hovering in the Chesapeake, threatening Washington city, which they actually captured and burnt just seven weeks afterwards!]

Such are the sentiments which are converted into burning patriotism, by the very convenient process of *suppressing the evidence*, when you think that no one else but yourself is in possession of it!

Let it not be forgotten that Mr. Henry says in his Letter of Acceptance,—"the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that *no concealment should be practised upon the people*."

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 14th, after the presentation of memorials, reports, &c. the remainder of the day was consumed in debate on a resolution of Mr. Pierce, calling for information in relation to the Commission appointed to investigate the New York Custom House. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Pierce, Mangum, Buchanan, Clay, Calhoun, Woodbury, and Wright, and extended to National politics generally. The resolution was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Mangum, who stated that in four or five days the report of the Commissioners would be made.

On Tuesday, a great many petitions were presented, among them, one by Mr. Tallmadge, from Troy, N. Y. asking a reduction of the pay of members of Congress to $5 a day, mileage to $10 for every 100 miles, and limitation of the long sessions to the 1st day of May.

Mr. Clay said that several days ago he intimated his intention of offering various resolutions upon various matters of public moment. It was not his intention to have them considered at this time, but merely to have a day fixed for their consideration. As was usual upon such occasions, he had consulted with his friends as to the resolutions. With most of them there was a concurrence of opinion. With two or three, in reference to one of the resolutions, there was a diversity of opinion, which he hoped would be reconciled during the discussion.

The resolutions are in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

The resolutions were, on Mr. Clay's motion, postponed to Thursday the 24th.

Mr. King's resolution to adjourn on the 30th of May, was taken up, debated, and on Mr. Clay's motion, laid on the table, 21 to 16.

Mr. Benton called up his bill to postpone the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July next; and, after a few remarks by Mr. Rives, it was rejected, 23 to 18.

Mr. Clay's resolution to amend the Constitution was then taken up, and Mr. Morehead addressed the Senate for about two hours, in reply to Messrs. Preston and Buchanan.

The Senate then held an Executive Session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton moved a series of twelve resolutions embracing the amendments which he desired to have made in the Bankrupt Law.

A number of resolutions were offered and disposed of, and nine private bills were ordered to be engrossed.

On Thursday, after the morning business, Mr. Morehead introduced a resolution, providing for the appointment of a standing committee on retrenchments, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the expenditures of all the departments of the Government, and point out, from time to time, what and where reductions can be made.

The remainder of the day was devoted to private bills.

On Friday, Mr. Clay presented a petition from persons engaged in various branches of industry at Bedford, Pa., attributing all the distress and embarrassments of the country to the compromise act, and praying for such a revision of the tariff as would give protection to home industry. In presenting the petition Mr. Clay remarked, "that it was entirely a mistake to attribute the embarrassments of the country to the compromise act. It was the derangement and tampering with the currency, the excitements which led to excess of internal improvements, the indebtedness of the States abroad, and its effect upon importations, that had occasioned the distress and embarrassment of the country."

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Clay at some length, and after the debate had continued for some time, the petition was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Several bills, principally of a private nature, were taken up and passed, and after the transaction of some other business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 14th, Messrs. Cooper, Chapman, and Holmes, the three Locofoco members appointed on the Committee on Foreign affairs, asking to be excused from serving thereon, on the ground of their entire concurrence in the reasons which induced the former members to resign, viz: disapprobation of the course of the Chairman, Mr. Adams. They were excused, almost unanimously. On Friday, the following members were appointed in their stead, viz: Messrs. Caruthers of Tenn., Stuart of Va., and Meriwether of Geo.

Mr. Everett made an ineffectual effort to get up the Apportionment Bill. Mr. Pearce of Md. presented a substitute for the bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The States were then called for petitions, of which a great number were presented, and what is remarkable, and has not occurred for a long period, the entire roll, from Maine to Iowa, was called through at one sitting.

Mr. Roosevelt of New York, presented the petition of 350 free colored seamen, citizens of New York complaining of certain regulations in the ports of some of the Southern States and of Cuba, and praying Congress to protect their rights as citizens, &c.

Mr. Stanly asked what was the character of the petition, and if it did not come from blacks?

The Speaker said, yes.

Mr. Stanly hoped it would be entered on the journal what was the character of the petition, and who presented it. He thought it ought to be referred to the ex-Governor of Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer,) that he might consider the propriety of a resolution of censure, as it came from one of his friends.

On Tuesday, after some unimportant morning business, and the passage of several bills from the Senate, a bill in relation to the Banks of the District was taken up, debated, and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up. It was agreed, by a vote of 144 to 22, to strike from the bill every appropriation not authorized by existing law.

On Wednesday, various matters of no great importance, being disposed of, some time was spent on the Report of the Committee on Retrenchment, which proposed to cut down the expenses of Congress in several particulars. And the remainder of the day was spent in consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation Bill, without completing it.

On Thursday, the Resolutions in favor of reducing the contingent expenses of the House, were discussed during the morning hour.

Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on the Plan of Finance recommended by the President, asked leave to report in part, which being agreed to, Mr. C. submitted a written report, accompanied by a bill amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department. The bill was twice read by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Garret Davis and Mr. Kennedy each submitted counter reports.

The report was read by Mr. Cushing. As to the bill, we do not see, from the synopsis of its provisions given by the Globe and Independent, that it differs in any essential particular from the plan of the Board of Exchequer submitted at the commencement of the Session by the Secretary of the Treasury. After the reading, and order to print, the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. J. C. Clark reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to establish additional ranks in the Navy, proposing the creation of Admirals, Vice Admirals, Rear Admirals, &c. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House soon after went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and the remainder of the day was spent in its discussion.

On Saturday, but little business of importance was transacted.

THE STATE RIGHTS CANDIDATE.—Some of the Nullifiers in this State, who followed Mr. Calhoun into the ranks of the "rogues and royalists," as he or some other Nullifier called the Locos, may be disposed, perhaps, like the Charleston Mercury, to regard Mr. Henry as the "Standard bearer" of the State-Rights party. To such, it would doubtless be pleasant to see what Mr. Henry said of them in the day that "tried men's souls." Our recollection of the words used in his speech in the Legislature in 1830-31, has been refreshed by a reference to the Observer of Jan. 6, 1831, in which we find a letter from our correspondent at Raleigh, giving his words as follows:

"*Nullification, Sir, is* TREASON, *and he who advocates it a* TRAITOR *to our dearest rights. I say it on my individual responsibility, and gentlemen may make the most of it. He who endeavors to foster the spirit of disunion, deserves to expiate his crime upon the* GALLOWS, *and thus go down*

'To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung.'"

There is said to be a Document on file in the Federal Court at Raleigh, which might be equally acceptable to Mr. Henry's new friends the Democrats. It is a Political Presentment written by him on some occasion when he was Foreman of the Grand Jury in that Court.

DEFENCE OF ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS.—The Globe quotes Mr. Arnold's account of Gen. Dawson's insult to him in the House of Representatives—(calling him "a d—d coward," a "d—d blackguard," and threatening "if he did not behave better, to cut his throat from ear to ear,")—and says that this was "no violation of the order of the House, in the slightest particular!" Why? It was only, says the Globe, "a *private conversation* held *quietly* with Mr. Arnold, in his seat, and was designed to operate secretly on him and prevent repetition of the boisterous interruptions of the order of the House on the part of Mr. Arnold, for which be had made himself remarkable!" A very *quiet* conversation, truly, and a very effectual, if not a very orderly way of silencing a member, to "cut his throat from ear to ear." "Gen. Dawson's design," continues the Globe, "was merely to *preserve decorum and order*, and grew out of *regard for the* DIGNITY *of the body!*"

THE HAVERHILL PETITION.—An attempt having been made to throw doubt upon the origin of the memorial from Haverhill to dissolve the Union, (not by a denial, but by what was artfully made to assume the appearance of a denial,) the reader may be interested to know what Mr. Adams himself says on the subject. The following is from his speech, as revised by himself:—

"His colleague, (Mr. Cushing,) he hoped, would address the House, as he had announced his desire to do. Perhaps he might know some of the petitioners. One of them, he had been informed, had been a member of the Legislature, and one of them a candidate for the Senate of Massachusetts at the election for this present year, and that all the democrats of that body had voted for him—a pure and unqualified democrat."

PENNSYLVANIA.—The pecuniary troubles in Pennsylvania were greatly heightened by the passage of a bill through one House, by a great majority, proposing to repudiate what are called "Relief Notes" issued last year on the authority of the Legislature. There appears to have been a large amount of these notes in circulation, and they were at once struck down to 20, 30 and 40 per cent. below par. The people appear to have been amazed at the villainy of the proposition, and all parties united in denouncing the Legislature, which is Locofoco by a large majority. We have now before us a Philadelphia Locofoco paper, in which the measure is denounced as "swindling, robbery, oppression, fraud,—the bastard creation of roguery and ignorance." Pretty strong words, these, for a Locofoco organ to apply to its party.

We are happy to find, that the public indignation was not without effect, and that the bill has been arrested in the Senate.

VIRGINIA.—Parties in the Legislature are, so nearly equal, that it has been found impossible to elect a Governor. After numerous votings, in which Messrs. Summers, Watts, Taylor, Stevenson, Preston, Witcher, and McDowell were voted for, the subject was dropped, and it is thought will not be revived; and so Mr. Gregory, the Senior Councillor, will act as Governor for the year.

LOUISIANA.—In the lower House of the Legislature, there was only one vote,—that of McCreighton of Attakapas,—against resolutions denouncing repudiation.

In Tennessee, we are sorry to see, *nine* out of the thirteen Locos, in the Senate, voted against a resolution asserting the duty of a prompt fulfilment of all the State's obligations.

OHIO.—The bill compelling the banks of Ohio to resume specie payments on the 4th of March next, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Secretary Upshur has published a long letter in the National Intelligencer in reply to Mr. Botts. It came to hand too late to admit of our inserting any part of it this week.

We regret that the very crowded state of our columns obliges us to exclude the essay on Matrimony.

☞ "F" next week.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A Total Abstinence Society has been formed under the above title, by members of Congress. Mr. Briggs of Mass. is President; Messrs. Gilmer of Va., Henry of Penn., Bowne of N. Y., Marshall of Ken., Deberry of N. C., Watterson of Tenn., Mason of Md., Morris of Ohio, and Mattocks of Vt., Vice Presidents; Howard of Michigan, Secretary, and Gates of N. Y., Treasurer.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John G. Boyd, Cashier of the Towanda Bank in Pennsylvania, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Thursday last, by shooting himself with a pistol.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—THE SANTA FE PRISONERS.

It is stated in New Orleans papers on the authority of Mr. Lumsden, one of the Editors of the *Picayune* now in Mexico, that young Coombs has been released and that Mr. Kendall would soon return to New Orleans. The Committee who reported the address of the public meeting in New Orleans, on this subject, state that Mr. Kendall had a passport from the Mexican Consul, to Santa Fe. The latter publishes a card denying that he had ever given a passport to Mr. Kendall, and thereupon the Bee assails him with a great quantity of proof and a still greater of scolding. The proof is this. Mr. Brewer, a respectable gentleman of New Orleans makes affidavit that he accompanied Mr. Kendall to the Consulate when he obtained the passport. Other gentlemen state that they saw the passport—others that they heard Mr. Kendall say he had obtained it. The U. S. Consul at Santa Fe endorses a history of the capture of the expedition sent to the Department of State at Washington in which the following passage occurs:

"The proclamations, &c. &c., found about the Texans, in the Spanish language, were thrown into a bonfire. Among these documents burnt, was the passport of Kendall, (the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune,) who with some twelve traders, was taken with Cooke's party."

Finally, Mr. Lumsden in a letter from Mexico dated Jan. 16, says.

"Mr. Kendall produced to the Governor his passport from the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans but it effected nothing in his behalf."

The proof is certainly strong enough, and the *Bee*, after collating it, says that any one of these evidences is more worthy of credit than the most solemn public document of the Mexican Government, and gives to the Mexican Consul such consolation as he may contrive to draw from the fact that "the people of this country do not believe one word of Mexican statements, whether fabricated in the Executive Department, by the phenomenon of falsehood, who now presides over the destinies of the Republic, (Heaven save the mark) or coined in any one of the lesser mints of the Government for small change or local circulation."

The *Bee* further intimates that the Consul has been *ordered* by his government to deny the *existence* of the passport, as a shelter from the probable consequences of offering so gross indignities to a peacable citizen of the United States.

The Lincoln Republican says of Louis D. Henry that he is "well calculated to expose the humbugs and deceptive practices of the Federal party." We think so, too, brother Republican.—Mr. Henry having been so long a leading man in the Federal party. He must have profited little by personal trial and experience if he is not able to expose Federalism!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Welcome to "Boz."—Since La Fayette was the "Nation's Guest," the arrival of no stranger in this country has excited so great and general a degree of interest as that of Mr. Charles Dickens, the popular English author.—The Northern Cities are vieing with each other, in their attentions to the distinguished stranger, and he shows by his modest and correct deportment, that he has the good sense to place these civilities to their proper account.—*Raleigh Register.*

That sterling Whig paper, the "Greensborough Patriot," comes to us in an enlarged form, and with improved appearance.

Religious Revival.—There is, at this time, a strong Religious excitement in several of the Congregations of this City. Many have already made open profession of their faith, and the interest seems to increase, rather than abate.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH, of Beatties' Ford, Lincoln county, to Miss MARGARET S. POTTER, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Potter.

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., by Nelson Harris, Esq., Mr. LOCKEY HENDERSON to Miss MARY, daughter of Green Davis, Esq.

At Columbus, Ga., on Sunday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Goulding, Mr. J. CANTER to Miss ANN ELIZA WILLIAMS, daughter of Isaac Williams, Esq., of North Carolina.

DIED,

At Georgetown, D. C., on the 12th inst. SARAH ELLEN PEARSON, daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Pearson, in the 11th year of her age.

In New Hanover county, on the 4th inst., Capt. JOHN KINNEAR, a soldier of the revolution, aged 92 years.

In Demopolis, Ala. SALLY YOUNG, wife of Levi W. Young, and daughter of Thomas Clancy, of Hillsborough, N. C.

Near Greensborough, WILLIAM ARMFIELD, Esq. in the 81st year of his age, a true Patriot who devoted a great part of his life to public service.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 10.—Schrs. Wm. Hart from New York, Olivia Brickell from Old Harbor, (Ja.) 12.—Brig Wassan from New York; Schrs. Volunteer from Boston, Hope from New York. 15.—Schrs. Grampus from Charleston, Cornelia from do.

DEPARTURES.

February 9.—Brigs Morning Star for Nassau, N. P., Abigail Richmond for Martinique, Helen for Charleston, Br. schr. Orbit for Bermuda. 10.—Schrs. Rowena for Warren, R. I., Chappelle for Boston. 12.—Schrs. Morning Star for Ponce, Hellespont for Matanzas, Hero for N. York, 3 masted schr. Aurora for Porto Rico. 15.—Brigs Belle for New York, Anawan for Matanzas, Osceola for Martinique, Geo. & Henry for Porto Rico, Pinta for do.; Schr. Volunteer for Ocracoke.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 23.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$1¼
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	48 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6¼	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 16.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 25 a 7 75; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 25 a 4 00; Corn 68 a 70; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Down again. Turpentine has sold within a week at 2 50 and from that down to 2 20, the going price on yesterday. Tar has gone backward also, and the market price on yesterday was 1 06. The arrivals of both have been considerable of late.

Lumber.—Sales as follows: Flooring 8½, wide boards 7¼, scantling 5 and 5¼.

Timber.—Timber is rather dull at the moment; moderate sales are making however between 5 and 6 dollars.

Bacon.—We hear of sales of hog round at 6 to 6½ and of choice hams at 7 to 7½. Pork 4 to 4½.

Lard.—6½ cents for the article in barrels, and 7 in kegs, may be considered fair quotations.

Corn.—Scarce and wanted. It would probably bring 70 cents or more.

Rice.—Moderate transactions only at about 2⅞. We heard of one sale at 2 80.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed at 16 dollars, and of country shingles at 2¼ to 2½.

CHERAW MARKET—February 16.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 37½; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½, Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Upland Cotton at Charleston 5½ to 9½. Flour 6 62½ to 7 25.

Cotton at New Orleans 6 to 12. Stock on hand on the 11th inst., 153,767 bales.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 8.

☞ We are requested to state, that Mr. Carey, the Reformed Drunkard, is expected to arrive in town to-day.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

DAVID CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the third day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said David Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

NEILL JOHNSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Neill Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN C. LATTA of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John C. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

PATRICK DAILEY of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Patrick Dailey be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JAMES JENKINS of the County of Cumberland, having, on the tenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said James Jenkins be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said William J. Anderson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN McKINNIE of the County of Sampson, having, on the sixteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John McKinnie be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

AUGUSTUS J. ERAMBERT of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Augustus J. Erambert be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive male Scholars in a separate apartment, and will have a general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is so extensively and so favourably known to the public as a teacher, that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation as a teacher.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6 per session.
Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8 "
Embroidery and French Needlework,	5 "
Drawing and Painting,	7 50 "
French,	10 00 "
Music on the Piano,	20 00 "
Use of Piano,	5 00 "
Vocal Music gratis.	
Latin and Greek,	12 50 "

Board may be had in the best familes in the village at from $5 to $6 per month, including washing, candles, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 17th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

ROBERT WOOTEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Robert Wooten be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 21st, 1842.

ALBERT TORRENCE of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Albert Torrence be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

JOHN M. STEDMAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John M. Stedman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
[90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,

FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

CHARLES A. McMILLAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying to be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Charles A. McMillan be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DRENNINGS

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD. For information apply at this office.

February 22, 1842. 90-3w

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

$60,000!! $25,000!

$15,000! $12,000! $10,000! 10 of $1,500! 20 of $1,250! 50 of $1000!

UNION LOTTERY,

BY AUTHORITY OF LAWS: For Internal Improvement in Alexandria, D. C.—State Treasury, Delaware College, and Common Schools, in the State of Delaware—Useful Manufactures, in the State of South Carolina—Greene and Pulaski Monument in the City of Savannah, and State of Georgia.

CLASS No. 4 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
(LATE YATES & McINTYRE.)
Managers.

CHARLES McINTYRE & CO.,
208 Broadway, N. Y., Agents for the sale of Tickets and payment of Prizes.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$60,000
1 " "	25,000
1 Prize of	15,000
1 Prize of	12,000
1 Prize of	10,000
1 Prize of	9,000
1 Prize of	7,000
1 Prize of	6,666

2 Prizes of	5 000	65 Prizes of	200
3 Prizes of	4 000	65 Prizes of	100
5 Prizes of	3 000	130 Prizes of	80
5 Prizes of	2 000	260 Prizes of	60
10 Prizes of	1 500	260 Prizes of	50
20 Prizes of	1,250	4,225 Prizes of	40
50 Prizes of	1,000	4,160 Prizes of	30
50 Prizes of	500	6,240 Prizes of	25
133 Prizes of	400	16,640 Prizes of	20
65 Prizes of	250		

32,396 Prizes, amounting to $1,217,216

Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 26 whole Tickets will be sent for $240
Ditto ditto 26 Half do. $120
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do. $60
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do. $30

☞ All Prizes that are sold through the agency of CHARLES McINTYRE & CO., will be paid by them in New York currency, specie, or its equivalent. This will make a grand inducement for the Southern and Western Speculators to transmit their orders to their office, No. 208 Broadway, New York.

Address all orders to CHARLES McINTYRE & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., March 26, 1842.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,294, $11,764, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,361 19, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 50 of $250, 50 of $200, 63 of $150, 63 of $100, &c. &c. &c.

TICKETS ONLY $10.

A certificate of a Package containing 25 Tickets will be sent for $120. Shares in proportion.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins.

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, [illegible], Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Powder, [illegible] Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

[illegible] Shirtings, [illegible] Satinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c. which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

September 21, 1841. J. D. WILLIAMS. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

By Steamers H[illegible] the subscribers are now receiving their WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Consisting in part of the following:

500 SACKS Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio Coffee,
15 do prime Java do,
10 hhds. P[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] kegs Powder, [illegible]
[illegible] pieces Cotton Bagging,
5 coils Bale Rope,
10 kegs White Lead in Oil,
[illegible] boxes Window Glass, [illegible]
[illegible] Pepper, Spice, Ginger, [illegible] and Hammers, with all [illegible] articles in the Grocery line. All of which will be sold [illegible] for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 63tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the continuance of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT. }

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1829, between Ann Murchison, of the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, [illegible] hundred and [illegible] in hand paid [illegible] the said Ann M[illegible] negro woman slave [illegible] above sum of [illegible] twenty-five cents [illegible] to Daniel [illegible] negro woman [illegible] son, but in case [illegible] money is returned [illegible] to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [Seal.]
WM. DANIEL. [Seal.]

Signed in the presence of H. G. T[illegible]

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court [illegible], do certify that H. G. [illegible] instrument of writing [illegible] is a respectable [illegible] that Miss Ann Murchison [illegible] about the sum of money [illegible] amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, C. C. P.

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 51 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her left head, caused by a blow, and [illegible] foot, from a cut with an axe. Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C.

ANN MURCHISON.
Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

July 14, 1840. JOHN McARN.
6tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
[illegible] bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, }
20 kegs Black ditto, } Ground in Oil.
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.
And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, [illegible] PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe [illegible] Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking [illegible]

[illegible]

Call on the Subscriber a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at [illegible]

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture — have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co. Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burrs made at several different places, and I find the Burrs made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

January 18, 1842. ELIJAH FULLER.
85tf

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.

For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

---

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of

HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

October 12, 1841. HALL & JOHNSON.
71tf

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

February 1, 1842. E. J. HALE.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAML. A. MIMS.
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84tf

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
2 [illegible]60 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at

Jan'y 18, 1842. PRIOR'S.
85tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms, 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

Nov. 23, 1841. S. W. TILLINGHAST.
77tf

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians.—for sale by E. J. HALE.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 18, 1841. 68tf

HUMAN HAIR,

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad. look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen. Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

June 16, 1841. JOHN McARN.
54-tf.

For Rent,

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.

January 22, 1842. C. P. MALLETT.
86tf

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

State of North Carolina, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godbold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]
84tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, *vs.* James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, children and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, otherwise the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, 1842.

88pd GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Original Bill in Equity, Fall Term, 1841.

Moody Hough and Wm. Hough,
vs.
John Hough and William May, Administrators de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Hezekiah Hough, dec'd, Fanny Kindred, Chloe Martin, Hezekiah Hough, Young Allen, Administrator of Nancy Ross, Joseph Allen and wife Nancy, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, James Knox, Williamson Knox, Mary wife of William May, and William Scott and wife Elizabeth.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hezekiah Hough, Wm. May and wife Mary, Hugh Ross, Hezekiah Ross, William Ross, Milly Mark, John T. Scott and wife Mary, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, James Knox and Williamson Knox, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

67 WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, to March Term, 1842.

Sarah Edwards,
vs.
Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, Benjamin Anderson, William Anderson, and Sally Anderson; also the heirs at Law of Nancy Price and of John O'Neal.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Milberry Collins, Ross O'Neal, the heirs at Law of Nancy Price, and the heirs at Law of John O'Neal, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, 1841, and in the 66th year of American Independence.

67 WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, [illegible] Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually. Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, they never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, not one instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever used. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—[illegible]

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they cleanse and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL [illegible]
May 5, 1841.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but [illegible]—One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. [illegible] at the point of death, but she has been restored by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss [illegible] been restored to health by Dr. Peters' [illegible] Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is [illegible] It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing [illegible]

They do indeed restore the health of the [illegible] cause they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health [illegible] purposes which a vegetable purgative, or a cleanser of the whole system are required, [illegible] without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Haddock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy.

Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive cases, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, live complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is obstructed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and permanent sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf